CITY OF FRISCO, TEXAS ORDINANCE NO. 08-04-39

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF FRISCO, TEXAS REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 00-02-13; ADOPTING THE 2006 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, SAVE AND EXCEPT THE DELETIONS AND AMENDMENTS SET FORTH HEREIN; PRESCRIBING ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND EXPLOSION; REGULATING OIL AND GAS DRILLING; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING FOR REPEALING SAVINGS AND SEVERABILITY CLAUSES; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDINANCE; AND PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE CAPTION HEREOF.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Frisco, Texas ("City Council") has investigated and determined that it would be advantageous and beneficial to the citizens of the City of Frisco, Texas ("Frisco") to amend Ordinance No. 00-02-13; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has further investigated and determined that it would be advantageous and beneficial to the citizens of Frisco to adopt the 2006 Edition of the International Fire Code (the "2006 International Fire Code"), save and except the deletions and amendments set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRISCO, TEXAS:

SECTION 1: Findings Incorporated. The findings set forth above are incorporated into the body of this Ordinance as if fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2: Repealing Ordinance No. 00-02-13. Frisco Ordinance No. 00-02-13 is repealed in its entirety and replaced by this Ordinance. The effective date of the repeal discussed in this Section shall not occur until the effective date of this Ordinance at which time Ordinance No. 00-02-13 shall be repealed. Such repeal shall not abate any pending prosecution and/or lawsuit or prevent any prosecution and/or lawsuit from being commenced for any violation of Ordinance No. 00-02-13 occurring before the effective date of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3: Adoption of the 2006 International Fire Code. The International Fire Code, 2006 Edition, copyrighted by the International Code Council, Inc., including Appendix Chapters A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, save and except the deletions and amendments set forth below, is hereby adopted as the Fire Code for Frisco, regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises as herein provided. The 2006 International Fire Code is made part of this Ordinance, as if fully set forth herein. Three (3) copies of the 2006

International Fire Code are on file in the office of the City Secretary of Frisco being marked and designated as the 2006 International Fire Code.

SECTION 4: Adopting the 2006 International Fire Code. The 2006 Edition of the *International Fire Code* as published by the International Code Council is hereby amended as follows by way of additions, deletions and amendments:

Chapter 1: Administration of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 105 Permits of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 1056.1.4 Permit Fees. Permit fees shall be as follows:

1. Water-based fire suppression system: (Per Square Foot of Building Area)
   - 0 – 100,000 square feet:$0.015 per square foot;
   - 100,001 – 300,000 square feet: $1,500.00 for the first 100,000 square feet plus 0.014 for each additional square foot of area or fraction thereof;
   - 300,001 + square feet: $4,200 for the first 300,000 square feet plus $0.009 for each additional square foot of area or fraction thereof:

2. Special fire suppression systems (kitchens/cooking)- $75.00

3. Fire alarm systems:
   - $50.00 per building for less than ten (10) devices;
   - $75.00 for eleven (11) to twenty-five (25) devices
   - $150.00 for more than twenty-five (25) devices;
   - $200.00 for more than one hundred (100) devices;
   - $400.00 for more than two hundred (200) devices

4. Mechanical Trench Burn $200.00 per day

5. Underground Fire Main (Only): $50.00

6. Single Family Residential Automatic Fire Sprinkler System: $50.00

7. Re-inspection Fees (paid prior to scheduling the re-inspection): $35.00

8. Limited access security gates and perimeter fencing: $100.00 per system.

9. Operational permits are required for the following:
   - Fireworks $50.00
   - Carnivals and fairs $50.00
   - Fire Hydrants and Valves per 105.6.16 $50.00

Chapter 2: Definitions of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 202 General Definitions of the International Fire Code shall be amended by adding the following definitions:

- HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building having any floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
- SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY. Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.
- STANDBY PERSONNEL. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the Fire Chief. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the Fire Chief. Charges for utilization shall be as normally calculated by the jurisdiction.

Occupancy Classification of the 2006 International Fire Code shall be amended as follows:

[B] Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Hospitals
Nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities)
Mental hospitals
Detoxification facilities

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code as adopted by the City of Frisco. ~~in accordance with Section 101.2 of the International Building Code.~~

A child care facility that provides care on a 24-hour basis to more than five children 2 ½ years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-2.

Chapter 3: General Precautions Against Fire of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 307 Open Burning and Recreational Fires of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

307.1 General. A person shall not kindle or maintain or authorize to be kindled or maintained any open burning unless conducted and approved in accordance with this section. Open burning shall be conducted in trenches with (TNRCC) approved equipment. Open burning shall also be conducted as required by any other governing agencies regulating emissions.

307.4 Location. The location for permitted open burning shall not be less than ~~50 feet (15 240 mm)~~ 300 feet (91.440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within ~~50 feet (15 240 mm)~~ 300 feet (91.44 m) of any structure.

307.4.1 Bonfires. A bonfire shall not be conducted within ~~50 feet (15 240 mm)~~ 300 feet (91 440 m) of a structure or combustible material unless the fire is contained in a barbeque pit. Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within ~~50 feet (15 240 mm)~~ 25 feet (7 620mm) of a structure shall be eliminated prior to ignition.

307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires or recreational fires shall be constantly attended until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

Section 308.3.1 Open flame cooking devices.

Exceptions:

- ~~1.~~ One and two family dwellings

~~2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.~~

Section 308.3.1.1

~~**Exception:** One and two family dwellings.~~

308.3.1.1.1 Residential Portable Gas Grills. LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply portable gas grills at residential occupancies. Such containers shall not exceed twenty (20)-pound (9.0kg) water capacity.

308.3.1.2 Maximum Capacity within Established Limits. Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of LP-gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested commercial areas, the aggregate capacity of any one (1) installation shall not exceed a two-thousand (2,000)-gallon water capacity.

Exception: Except as permitted in 308.3.1.1.1, LP-Gas containers are not allowed in residential areas that offer natural gas.

Chapter 5: Fire Service Features of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 501 General of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

501.2 Premises Identification. New and existing ~~B~~buildings shall have approved address numbers and or letters, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property and from all alleyways, fire lanes, or other vehicle access to the rear of buildings. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers or letters shall be Arabic numerals or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 ~~inches (102 mm)~~ 6 inches (152.4 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of ~~0.5 inch (12.7 mm)~~ 1 inch (25.4 mm).

Section 503 Fire Apparatus Access Roads of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirement of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. The one-hundred fifty (150) feet shall be measured along a ten (10) foot wide unobstructed level pathway not exceeding a slope of 5:1, around the external walls of the structure. Retaining walls with a shear drop in excess of four (4) feet shall be provided with a fence or barrier to prevent accidental falls. The provision of this section notwithstanding, fire lanes may be required to be located within thirty (30) feet of a building if deemed to by the Frisco Fire Chief to enable proper protection of the building. An unobstructed five- (5) foot wide level pathway shall be provided through all barriers. A continuous row of parking between the fire lane and the structure shall be considered a barrier. Fire lane easements shall be provided to serve all buildings through parking areas, to service entrances of buildings, loading areas and trash collection areas, and other areas deemed necessary to be available to fire and emergency vehicles. All commercial buildings and residential sub-divisions shall be provided with a minimum of two (2) points of access. (A dead-end street with two (2) points is not considered two (2) points of access.) Residential sub-divisions shall not provide a second point of access through commercial developments. The Frisco Fire Chief is authorized to designate additional requirements for fire lanes where reasonably necessary to provide access for fire and rescue personnel.

~~Exception: The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45 720 mm) where:~~

~~1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.~~

~~2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.~~

~~3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.~~

503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than ~~20 feet (6096 mm)~~ (24) twenty-four feet (7315.2 mm) and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than ~~13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm)~~ (14) fourteen feet (4267.2 mm).

503.2.4 Turning radius. The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be determined by the fire code official and shall be no less than the following:

1. For ninety (90) or less degree turns:
    a. Twenty-four (24) feet fire lane- minimum radius twenty (20) feet
    b. Thirty (30) feet fire lane- minimum radius twenty (20) feet
2. Dimensions for cul-de-sac streets shall be as follows:
    a. Seventy (70) feet radius right of way
    b. Sixty (60) feet radius curb to curb
3. Center island: No center island is permitted. Special consideration will be given to increased radius cul-de-sacs; however, trees, obstructions, and/or barriers are specifically prohibited in these islands.

503.3 Marking. Approved stripping or, when allowed ~~Where required~~ by the Frisco Fire Chief ~~fire code official~~, ~~approved~~ signs, or both ~~other approved notices~~ shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Signs ~~or notices~~ and stripping shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. Stripping and signs shall comply with the following:

(1) Stripping- Fire apparatus access roads shall be marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six (6) inches in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" shall appear in four (4) inch white letters at twenty-five (25) feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes.

(2) Signs- shall read "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" and shall be twelve (12) inches wide and eighteen (18) inches high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than two (2) inch lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six (6) feet, six (6) inches above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty (50) feet apart. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the Frisco Fire Chief.

503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

503.6 Security gates and barricades. The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road ~~shall be approved by the fire chief~~ are prohibited unless approved the Frisco Fire Chief. ~~Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of~~

~~emergency operation. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times.~~ Where permitted by the Frisco Fire Chief, to allow the incorporation of limited access control gates across dedicated or designated fire lane easements, to ensure that emergency access routes are maintained unobstructed and that emergency vehicles are not delayed entering these properties, a separate permit must be applied for the security gate and/or barricade must comply with the following:

503.6.1 Permit Required. Prior to the installation of a gate system that extends across a fire lane, the owner or person in charge of the property must obtain a permit from the City of Frisco Fire Marshal or his designee. Plans for gate systems shall be submitted to the Fire Marshal's Office for review and approval before a permit is issued. Such plans shall be of standard blueprint quality, drawn to a standard scale, listing all details, specifications or diagrams necessary to provide a description of the work to be done and the gates mechanical operation. The permit may be revoked if the permit holder fails to maintain the gate system(s) in good working order, which may cause the delay or obstruction of emergency services gaining immediate access to the property.

503.6.2 Definitions.

Security Gate / Privacy Gate / Limited Access Gates – Shall mean any vehicle access way from a public street to private property which has an access gate that limits or controls vehicle access onto the property.

Gate System – A gate system includes each drive gate, pedestrian gate, operating mechanism, receiver, electrical system, chain, belt, pulley, all hardware appliances and all other type equipment or items necessary for each gate to function as intended and herein described.

Primary Drive Gate Type - The primary drive gate type that may be installed across fire lanes shall be the sliding type. If the installation of sliding gates is not possible due to the layout of the property or buildings thereon, alternate types of gate installations may be considered.

Main Gate – Shall mean the gate and entryway designed as the primary entrance for guests, residents, deliveries, employees, patrons, etc.

Owner – Shall mean a person, corporation partnership, association or any other similar entity.

Primary Emergency Access – Shall mean the drive or access point designed as the primary point or one of several primary points of ingress/egress for emergency vehicles.

Secondary Emergency Access – Shall mean the drive or access point designed as a secondary or back-up means of ingress/egress for emergency vehicles.

506.3.3 General Requirements. All limited access drives from public streets shall be designed to accommodate emergency service vehicles (fire-police-medical). All limited

access drives will be designated as either a primary or secondary emergency access way, as determined by the Fire Marshal. The primary means of gate operation shall be by "Opticom." The emitter shall be located on top of the gate or in a location not less than nine (9) feet tall as to prevent tampering with the equipment. Mini-warehouses and non-residential buildings shall adhere to these requirements also. If the gate is not constructed as to allow for the free passage of exiting vehicles then the gate shall be fitted with an "opticom" emitter on each side of the gate.

In the event of an operation failure, the gate shall open by means of the KS-2 switch that is mounted on the keypad or other approved location. Upon activation of the KS-2 switch, the affected gate shall automatically open to a lock-open and disabled condition. The system will require manual reset to close the gates after emergency activation.

506.3.3.1 Final System Access (Back-Up) – Electrical Disconnect/Chain Access. In the event of an Opticom or KS-2 failure, the gate shall open by means of an electrical power disconnect switch in a weatherproof box. The gate shall be capable of being physically disconnected from the operator mechanism from either side of the gate. Slider gate chains shall be accessible to be cut and release the gate from the opener mechanism from either side. Swing gates shall have a pin in the swing arm mechanism secured by a Knox Padlock. The padlock shall be accessible from either side of the gate.

506.3.3.2 Electrical Equipment Protection. All electrical and electronic equipment shall be protected from physical damage and weather by approved watertight boxes or housings.

506.3.3.3 Performance Tests. Gates and gate systems shall be tested upon completion of the installation of a gate or gate system or when required by the Fire Department. Failure of a gate or gate system test will require that all affected gates shall be chained and locked in the open position until repaired and retested.

506.3.3.3.1Performance Test Observation. The Fire Department shall observe all required tests.

506.3.3.4 Application for Knox Company Equipment (Key Box, Key Switch, Padlock) The order form is available from the Fire Marshal's Office at 8601 Gary Burns Drive, Frisco, TX 75034. Upon review and placement of the authorization signature, the application will then be forwarded to the Knox Company. Check or Money Order is to be made payable to the KNOX COMPANY, not the City of Frisco. The City receives no payment or gratuity from the Knox Company for this franchise. No order form will be completed by the Knox Company without the fire department authorization signature. This is to protect the security of the system. Please direct any questions regarding ordering information to the Knox Company.

506.3.3.4.1 Opticom Gate Openings System. All primary emergency access gates shall be equipped to operate with the "Opticom" gate opening system, "Knox" KS-2 key switch and fail safe manual back-up or automatic release in the event of a failure of the electrical or mechanical system. The KS-2 switch shall be located on a keypad pedestal or call box as approved by the Fire Marshal. All automated gates must also be equipped with one flasher unit and one external lamp assembly with a red globe and guard to be mounted separate from the enclosure. The light shall be visible from both sides of the gate, be mounted at the top of the fence within two (2) feet of the gate opening and flash upon the gate being activated by the Opticom System or KS-2 switch and continue to flash as long as the gate is being held by the emergency access system.

506.3.3.4.2 Automated Secondary Emergency Access Gates. All automated secondary emergency access gates shall be equipped to operate with the Knox KS-2 key switch mounted on a key pad pedestal and have an electrical disconnect contained within an approved box secured by a Knox padlock to allow manual opening of the gate by emergency personnel. All manual secondary emergency access gates shall open by means of a Knox padlock.

506.3.3.4.3 Accommodation of other services. Provisions shall be made to accommodate other services including, but not limited to Police, Public Works, Sanitation Services, Utility Services, and Postal Service.

506.3.3.5 Specific Requirements. The minimum clear opening width shall be not less than twenty-four (24) feet and a minimum unobstructed height of fourteen (14) feet shall be maintained.

506.3.3.5.1 Limited access gates. Limited access gates shall be designed and constructed in a workman-like manner. Gate materials shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.
Pedestrian gates shall open fully with a minimum clear span of forty-eight (48) inches and be provided with a latch or other means of securing them in the open position. Automated pedestrian gates shall open freely upon loss of power. When required by the Fire Marshal, one or multiple pedestrian gates shall be released by a Knox Lock or by a KS-2 switch mounted in an approved box.

506.3.3.6 Primary System Access (Emergency) – Opticom System

Emitter receivers shall be located at each primary access gate or point as deemed necessary by the Fire Marshal. Upon receiving the transmission of the emitter signal at any drive gate, the affected gate shall automatically open.

506.3.3.7 Secondary System Access (Back-Up) KS-2 Switch In the event of power failure the gate shall open by means of a battery back-up system. The gate may either open automatically or be designed to provide multiple openings though a battery powered system.

Section 508 Fire Protection Water Supplies of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

508.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Sections 508.5.1 through 508.5.6.

508.5.1 Where required.

~~Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.~~

~~Exceptions:~~

~~1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).~~

~~2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).~~

The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public street or on the site of the premises or both to be protected as required and approved. A fire hydrant shall be located within (100) one hundred feet of a fire department connection. Fire hydrants shall be spaced in accordance with the following:

Occupancy	
R-3 and U Occupancies	five hundred (500) feet
All others	three hundred (300) feet

Hydrants shall be provided at all intersecting streets and at intermediate locations between intersections as prescribed above, measured, as the hose would be laid. Hydrants will be installed at all intersecting fire-lanes and at intersections between streets and fire-lanes.

Fire hydrants shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by roads meeting the requirements of Section 503

Dead end water lines shall serve no more than the following number of hydrants:

Six (6) inch lines	one (1) hydrant
Eight (8) inch lines	two (2) hydrants

Table C105.1 of the International Fire Code shall serve as a minimum standard for fire flow in cases where number and size are negotiable.

Chapter 6: Building Services and Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 603.6.1 Masonry chimneys. Masonry chimneys that, upon inspection, are found to be without a flue liner and that have open mortar joints which will permit smoke or gases to ~~bed~~ be discharged into the building, or which are cracked as to be dangerous, shall be repaired or relined with a listed ~~chimne~~ chimney ~~discharged into the building, or which are crackey~~ liner system installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions or a flue lining system installed in accordance with the requirements of the International Building Code and appropriate for the intended class of chimney service.

Section 610 Radio Signal Booster System Specification

610.1 Purpose

The City of Frisco, Texas operates a public safety radio system. The system was designed to provide clear, intelligible, in building communication for portable radios worn at the hip with an area coverage reliability of 95% or greater.

This specification describes the requirements of a Radio Signal Booster System which will correct for a reduction in the radio signal to a level below that required to assure the 95% area coverage reliability needed for public safety communications caused by a new building (structure) development. Radio Signal Booster Systems will be required in any new construction of buildings that are within the city limits but do not benefit from the radio coverage delivered by the City's 700/800 MHz (megahertz) trunked radio system.

Erection of new buildings affects the radio system coverage. The effect on radio coverage is dependent on location (distance from the radio transmitter and receiver and other buildings in the vicinity), height projected frontal area and construction materials. If the City's analysis indicates that there may be a reduction in radio system coverage to a level below that considered acceptable for reliable public safety communications, corrective action will be required to assure radio system coverage reliability is retained within identified buildings. At the minimum, a Radio Signal Booster System will be required. In extreme situations, it may be necessary to install a satellite receiver system or a full transmit and receive site.

610.2 System Design Criteria for Buildings and Structures

The Signal Booster System shall amplify all signals within the required frequency band and provide the necessary radio system coverage into interior portions of the building including all basement levels as well as any partially underground areas of the building.

The Radio Signal Booster System shall consist of an exterior antenna, a bi-directional amplifier system with a backup power supply mounted in a suitable location in the building and an in building antenna and/or radiating cable system as necessary to provide the stated signal level. The Signal Booster System shall be designed to operate in the 769-765 and 799-806 MHz band as well as the 806-861 MHz band. The Signal Booster System shall be designed to provide a minimum -109 dBm RF signal level, or a minimum of 10 dB above the RF noise floor, at any point within the building.

The Signal Booster System shall employ technology that maintains maximum required output power while preventing excessive emissions per FCC requirements. RF filtering shall be employed as necessary to reduce the emission of non desired signals.

All system designs shall be presented to the City of Frisco for review and approval.

Once the Signal Booster System is implemented, the City of Frisco will test the installed system to verify if it meets the requirements as stated in this document. In the event the system does not meet the requirements of the City, the system shall be modified and upgraded so that it meets the stated performance specifications.

Chapter 8: Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 805 Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses in New and Existing Buildings of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

> **805.1.2.2 Heat release rate.** Newly introduced mattresses shall have limited rates of heat release when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1590 or California Technical Bulletin 129, as follows:
>
> 1.The peak rate of heat release for the single upholstered furniture item shall not exceed 100 kW.
>
> > **Exception:** Mattresses in rooms or spaces protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
>
> 2.The total energy released by the single upholstered furniture item during the first ~~5~~ 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed ~~24~~ 25 MJ.
>
> > **Exception:** Mattresses in rooms or spaces protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Chapter 9: Fire Protection Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 903 Automatic Sprinkler Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

~~Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic fire alarm system and are separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers consisting of not less than 1-hour fire resistance rated walls and 2 hour fire resistance rated floor/ ceiling assemblies.~~

903.1.2 Residential systems. Unless specifically allowed by this code, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R shall not be recognized for the purposes of exceptions or reductions, commonly referred to as "trade-offs", permitted by other requirements of this code or the Building Code adopted by the City of Frisco.

In addition, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R must include attic sprinkler protection to be recognized for the purposes of such trade-offs permitted by other sections of this code.

903.2 Buildings on same lot shall adhere to the combined aggregate sum of the total square feet. Separation on the same lot does not qualify as separate square footage.

903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1 shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. For Group A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge. For Group A-5 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the spaces indicated in Section 903.2.1.5.

903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds ~~12,000 square feet (1115 m^2)~~ 5,000 square feet (464.5 m^2) or is greater than two stories in height;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge; or
4. The fire area contains a multi-heater complex.

903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds ~~5,000 square feet (464.5 m)~~ 5,000 square feet (464.5 m2), or is greater than one stories in height;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more;
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge; or
4. The occupancy contains an establishment where alcoholic beverages are served.

903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds ~~12,000 square feet (1115 m^2)~~ 5,000 square feet (464.5 m^2) or is greater than two stories in height;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

~~**Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.~~

903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds ~~12, 0000 square feet (1115 m^2)~~ 5,000 square feet (464.5 m) or is greater than two stories in height.
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

~~**Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.~~

903.2.1.5 Group B. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group B occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:
1. Where the fire area exceeds 5000 square feet.

903.2.2 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a ~~for~~ Group E fire area. ~~occupancies as follows:~~

~~1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2) in area.~~
~~2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.~~

~~**Exception:** An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.~~

903.2.3 Group F-1. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1 shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5m^2). ~~one of the following conditions exists:~~

~~1. Where a Group F-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);~~
~~2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane; or~~
~~3. Where the combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).~~
~~903.2.3.1 Woodworking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all Group F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet in area (232 m2) which generate finely divided combustible waste or which use finely divided combustible materials.~~

903.2.5 Group I. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1 shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I fire area.

~~Exception: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall be allowed in Group I-1 facilities.~~

903.2.6 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M where the Group M fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (465 m2). ~~occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:~~

~~1. Where a Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);~~
~~2. Where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane; or~~
~~3. Where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).~~

903.2.7 Group R. An Automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all Group R occupancies with a roof area of 6,000 square feet.

*Exceptions:

- Group R-1 must install an automatic sprinkler system regardless of size.
- Group R-2 must install an automatic sprinkler system regardless of size.
- Group R-3 must install an automatic sprinkler system if they occupy more than two dwelling units.
- Group R-4 must install an automatic sprinkler system regardless of size.

Group R occupancies that would require an automatic sprinkler system due to additions or remodeling must add automatic sprinkler systems to those areas that are additions or alterations of the original structure.

903.2.8 Group S-1. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy. ~~where one of the following conditions exists:~~

~~1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);~~
~~2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane; or~~

~~3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).~~

903.2.8.3 Self service storage facilities. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 self service storage facility. A screen shall be installed at eighteen (18) inches below the level of the sprinkler heads to restrict storage above that level. The screen shall be a mesh of not less than one (1) inch nor greater than six (6) inches in size. The screen and its supports shall be installed such that all elements are at least eighteen (18) inches below any sprinkler heads.

903.2.10 Windowless stories in all occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.10.1 through 903.2.10.1.3.

Exception: ~~Group R-3~~ Group U.

903.2.10.3 Buildings more than ~~55~~ 35 feet in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level ~~having an occupant load of 30 or more~~ that is located ~~55 feet (16 764 mm)~~ 35 feet (10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

~~Exceptions:~~
~~1. Airport control towers.~~
~~2. Open parking structures.~~
~~3. Occupancies in Group F-2~~

903.2.10.4 Existing buildings. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed:

1. In all new buildings with a gross floor area of 5,000 square feet or greater and/or greater than two stories in height.
2. In existing buildings when additions are made that increase the gross floor area to 5,000 square or greater and/or greater than two stories in height.
3. In existing buildings with a gross floor area greater than 5,000 square feet when any alteration is made affecting thirty percent (30%) or more of the building.

903.3.1 Standards. Sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3. Sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13 as amended and NFPA 13R as amended by the City of Frisco. **All (Fire Department Connections) FDC's shall be metal threaded caps to prevent vandalism and tampering.**

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. Automatic sprinklers ~~shall~~ may be exempted from ~~not be required in~~ the following rooms or areas when specifically permitted by the fire official and where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion and such rooms meet other requirements as determined by the fire official.

Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.

903.3.5. Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *International Plumbing Code* as adopted by the City of Frisco. Water supply as required for such systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective standards; however, every fire protection system shall be designed with a 10-psi safety factor.

903.3.5.1 Domestic services.
Where the domestic service provides the water supply for the automatic sprinkler system, the supply shall be in accordance with this section.

~~**903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems.** Limited area sprinkler systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service where a wet automatic standpipe is not available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements:~~

~~1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers.~~
~~Exception: An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4.~~
~~2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D.~~

~~**903.3.5.1.2 Residential combination services.**~~

~~A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is added to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13R.~~

~~**903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply.**~~

~~A secondary on-site water supply equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the hose stream requirement, shall be provided for high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F as determined by the International Building Code. The secondary water supply shall have a duration of not less than 30 minutes as determined by the occupancy hazard classification in accordance with NFPA 13.~~

~~Exception: Existing buildings.~~

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures, and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.
2. ~~Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.~~
3. ~~Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system, and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.~~
4. ~~Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.~~
5. ~~Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.~~
6. ~~Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.~~
7. ~~Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open~~ position.

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for the fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

903.4.1.1 Emergency generators. Emergency generators shall also be electrically supervised for low battery conditions.

Section 904 Alternative Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

904.2.1 ~~Commercial hood and duct systems.~~ Hood system suppression. Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by Section ~~610~~ 609 have a Type I hood shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.

Section 905 Standpipe Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

905.2 Installation standards. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual dry systems shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low alarm.

905.3.1.1 Buildings less than three stories in height. Installation standards. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this table:

Groups E I; H; B; R-1, R-2, R-3 S; M; F, Division I Occupancies less than three (3) stories in height but greater than ten thousand (10,000) square feet per floor.

NONSPRINKLERED BUILDING		SPRINKLERED BUILDING	
Standpipe Class	Hose Req.	Standpipe Class	Hose Req.
II	Yes	I	No

NOTE: For the purpose of this table, a story height shall be considered to be no more than twelve (12) feet.

905.3.2. Group A. Class I automatic wet standpipes shall be provided in nonsprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons.

~~**Exceptions:**~~
~~1. Open-air seating spaces without enclosed spaces.~~
~~2. Class I automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes or manual wet standpipes are allowed in buildings where the highest floor surface used for human occupancy is 75 feet (22 860 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.~~

905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

2. On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit.

   Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to a horizontal exit are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot (9144 mm) hose stream from a nozzle

attached to 100 feet (30480 mm) of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the horizontal exit.

3. In every exit passageway at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.

4. In covered mall buildings, adjacent to each exterior public entrance to the mall and adjacent to each entrance from an exit passageway or exit corridor to the mall.

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical and 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located either on the roof or at the highest landing of stairways with stair access to the roof. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.

6. Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) from a hose connection, the fire code official is authorized to require that additional hose connections be provided in approved locations.

Section 906 Portable Fire Extinguishers of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I , M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.

~~**Exception:** In new and existing Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick- response sprinklers, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 6.~~

2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment.
3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.
4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1.
5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.
6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.

Section 907 Fire Alarms and Detection Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is be amended as follows:

907.1.3 Design Standards. All alarm systems new or replacement serving fifty (50) or more alarm actuating devices shall be addressable fire detection systems. Alarm systems

serving more than seventy-five (75) smoke detectors or more than 200 total alarm activating devices shall be analog intelligent addressable fire detection systems.

Exception: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building remodel or expansion initiated after the effective date of this code, as adopted, exceeds thirty percent (30%) of the building remodel or expansion exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the building. Such systems must comply within twelve (12) months of the permit application date.

907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors must be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. All buildings, whether portable buildings or the main building will be considered one building for alarm, occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

Exceptions: For alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection, buildings separated by at least 100 feet (30 480 mm) are not considered a single building.

~~1. Group E occupancies with an occupant load of less than 50.~~
~~2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all of the following apply:~~
~~2.1. Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors with alarm verification.~~
~~2.2. Auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and the like are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.~~
~~2.3. Shops and laboratories involving dusts or vapors are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.~~
~~2.4. Off-premises monitoring is provided.~~
~~2.5. The capability to activate the evacuation signal from a central point is provided.~~
~~2.6. In buildings where normally occupied spaces are provided with a two-way communication system between such spaces and a constantly attended receiving station from where a general evacuation alarm can be sounded, except in locations specifically designated by the fire code official.~~
~~3. Manual fire alarm boxes shall not be required in Group E occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, the notification appliances will activate on sprinkler water flow and manual activation is provided from a normally occupied location.~~

907.2.8.1.1 Guest rooms. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be installed in all interior and exterior corridors serving guest rooms.

907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. The initiation of a signal from a manual fire alarm box shall initiate alarm notification appliances as required by Section 907.10.

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the International Building Code.

2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will automatically activate upon sprinkler water flow.

907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies. ~~where:~~

~~1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;~~

~~2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or~~

~~3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units.~~

~~**Exceptions:**~~

~~1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.~~

~~2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met:~~

~~2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2; and~~

~~2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow.~~

~~3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1023.6, Exception 4.~~

907.2.12 High-rise buildings. Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.

Exceptions:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 907.2.22 and Section 412 of the International Building Code.

2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3 of the International Building Code.
3. Buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the International Building Code; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses including but not limited to sky boxes, restaurants and similarly enclosed areas.
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 of the International Building Code.
5. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with Section 415 of the International Building

907.6.1 Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that the failure of any single alarm-actuating or alarm-indicating device will not interfere with the normal operation of any other such device. All systems shall be Class "A" wired with a minimum of six feet of separation between supply and return loops. IDC-Class "A" style –D –SLC Class "B" style Y.

907.9.2 High-rise buildings. In buildings with a floor used for human occupancy that is located more than ~~75 feet (22 860 mm)~~ 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a separate zone by floor shall be provided for all of the following types of alarm-initiating devices where provided:

1. Smoke detectors.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. Manual fire alarm boxes.
4. Other approved types of automatic fire detection devices or suppression systems.

Section 909 Smoke Control Systems of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 909.9.2 Separation distance: **Delete Equation 9-8** in its entirety.

Section 910 Smoke and Heat Vents of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Table 910.3 Requirements For Draft Curtains And Smoke And Heat Vents is amended as follows: Revise the section references in column 1, rows 3 through 6 of the table as follows: ~~910.2.3~~ 910.2.2

Chapter 10: Means of Egress of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 1004 Occupant Load of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B] 1004.1.1 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.1. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant load shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant per unit of area factor assigned to the occupancy as set forth in Table 1004.1.1. Where an intended use is not listed in Table

1004.1.1, the building official shall establish a use based on a listed use that most nearly resembles the intended use.

~~Exception: Where approved by the building official, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the design occupant load.~~

Section 1005 Egress Width of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B]Table 1005.1 is amended as follows:

TABLE 1005.1
EGRESS WIDTH PER OCCUAPNT SERVED

Occupancy	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM		WITH FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM[a]	
	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)
Occupancies other than those listed below	0.3	0.2	~~0.2~~ 0.3	~~0.15~~ 0.2
Hazardous: H-1 H-2, H-3 and H-4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Institutional: I-2	NA	NA	0.3	0.2

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm. NA = Not applicable.
a. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Section 1007 Accessible Means of Egress of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B]1007.2 Continuity and components. Each required accessible means of egress shall be continuous to a public way and shall consist of one or more of the following components:

1. Accessible routes complying with Section 1104 of the International Building Code.
2. Stairways within exit enclosures complying with Sections 1007.3 and 1019.1.
3. Elevators complying with Section 1007.4.
4. Platform lifts complying with Section 1007.5.
5. Horizontal exits in compliance with Section ~~1021~~ 1022.
6. Smoke barriers.

Exceptions: Remain as published.

1007.6.2 Separation. Each area of refuge shall be separated from the remainder of the story by a smoke barrier complying with Section 709 or a horizontal exit complying with

Section ~~1021~~ 1022 of the International Building Code. Each area of refuge shall be designed to minimize the intrusion of smoke.

Exceptions:

~~1.~~ Areas of refuge located within a vertical exit enclosure ~~stairway enclosure~~.

~~2. Areas of refuge where the area of refuge and areas served by the area of refuge are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.~~

[B]Section 1008 Doors, Gates and Turnstiles of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B]1008.1 Doors. Means of egress doors shall meet the requirements of this section. Doors serving a means of egress system shall meet the requirements of this section and Section ~~1017.2~~ 1018.2. Doors provided for egress purposes in numbers greater than required by this code shall meet the requirements of this section.
Means of egress doors shall be readily distinguishable from the adjacent construction and finishes such that the doors are easily recognizable as doors. Mirrors or similar reflecting materials shall not be used on means of egress doors. Means of egress doors shall not be concealed by curtains, drapes, decorations or similar materials.

[B] Section 1016 Corridors Exit Access Travel Distance of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Table 1016.1 Exits Access Travel Distance of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Table 1016.1
Exit Access Travel Distance[a]

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM[b] (feet)
A, E, F-1, I-1, M, R, S-1	200	250[b]
B	200	300[c]
F-2, S-2, U	300	400[c]
H-1	Not Permitted	75[c]
H-2	Not Permitted	100[c]
H-3	Not Permitted	150[c]
H-4	Not Permitted	175[c]
H-5	Not Permitted	200[c]
I-2, I-3, I-4	150	200[c]

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance requirements:
Section 402 of the International Building Code: For the distance limitation in malls.

Section 404 of the International Building Code: For the distance limitation through an atrium space.
Section 1016.2 For increased limitations in Groups F-1 and S-1.
Section 1025.7: For increased limitation in assembly seating.
Section 1025.7: For increased limitation for assembly open-air seating.
Section 1019.2: For buildings with one exit.
Chapter 31 of the International Building Code: For the limitation in temporary structures.
b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. See Section 903 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 are permitted.
c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

[B]Section 1017 Corridors of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B]1017.1 Construction. Corridors shall be one-hour fire-resistance rated. ~~in accordance with Table 1017.1. The corridor walls required to be fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 708 of the International Building Code for fire partitions.~~

~~Exceptions:~~

~~1. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group E where each room that is used for instruction has at least one door directly to the exterior and rooms for assembly purposes have at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior. Exterior doors specified in this exception are required to be at ground level.~~

~~2. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors contained within a dwelling or sleeping unit in an occupancy in Group R.~~

~~3. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in open parking garages.~~

~~4. A fire-resistance rating is not required for corridors in an occupancy in Group B which is a space requiring only a single means of egress complying with Section 1015.1.~~

Exception: Group I-1 occupancies.

Table 1017.1 shall be deleted in its entirety.

[B]1017.3 Dead ends. Where more than one exit or exit access doorway is required, the exit access shall be arranged such that there are no dead ends in corridors more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length.

Exceptions:

~~1. In occupancies in Group I-3 of Occupancy Condition 2, 3 or 4 (see Section 308.4), the dead end in a corridor shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).~~

~~2. In occupancies in Groups B and F where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the length of dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm).~~

A dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

Section 1020 Vertical Exit Enclosures of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B]1020.1 Enclosures required. Interior exit stairways and interior exit ramps shall be enclosed with fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 706 of the International Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the International Building Code, or both. Exit enclosures shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours where connecting four stories or more and not less than 1 hour where connecting less than four stories. The number of stories connected by the exit enclosure shall include any basements but not any mezzanines. An exit enclosure shall not be used for any purpose other than means of egress.

Exceptions:

1. In all occupancies, other than Group H and I occupancies, a stairway is not required to be enclosed when the stairway serves an occupant load of less than 10 and the stairway complies with either Item 1.1 or 1.2. In all cases, the maximum number of connecting open stories shall not exceed two.

    1.1. The stairway is open to not more than one story above the story at the level of exit discharge, or
    1.2. The stairway is open to not more than one story below the story at the level of exit discharge.

2. Exits in buildings of Group A-5 where all portions of the means of egress are essentially open to the outside need not be enclosed.
3. Stairways serving and contained within a single residential dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancies are not required to be enclosed.
4. Stairways that are not a required means of egress element are not required to be enclosed where such stairways comply with Section 707.2 of the International Building Code.
5. Stairways in open parking structures that serve only the parking structure are not required to be enclosed.
6. Stairways in Group I-3 occupancies, as provided for in Section 408.3.6 of the International Building Code, are not required to be enclosed.
7. Means of egress stairways as required by Section 410.5.3 of the International Building Code are not required to be enclosed.
~~8. In other than Group H and I occupancies, a maximum of 50 percent of egress stairways serving one adjacent floor are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Any two such interconnected floors shall not be open to other floors. Unenclosed exit stairways shall be remotely located as required in Section 1015.2.~~
8. In other than Group H and I occupancies, interior egress stairways serving only the first and second stories of a building equipped throughout with an automatic

sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 are not required to be enclosed, provided at least two means of egress are provided from both floors served by the unenclosed stairways. Such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories. Unenclosed exit stairways shall be remotely located as required in Section 1015.2.

[B]1020.1.7 Smokeproof enclosures. In buildings required to comply with Section 403 or 405 of the International Building Code, each of the exits of a building that serves stories where the floor surface is located more than ~~75 feet (22 860 mm)~~ 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access or more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the level of exit discharge serving such floor levels shall be a smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway in accordance with Section 1020.1.7 of the International Building Code. Smoke control systems shall be maintained in accordance with Section 909.20.

> **[B] 1020.1.7 Smokeproof enclosures.** In buildings required to comply with Section 403 or 405 of the International Building Code, each of the exits of a building that serves stories where the floor surface is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access or more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the level of exit discharge serving such floor levels shall be a smokeproof enclosure or pressurized stairway in accordance with Section 909.20 of the *International Building Code*.

[B]1022 Separation. The separation between buildings or refuge areas connected by a horizontal exit shall be provided by a fire wall complying with Section 705 of the International Building Code or a fire barrier complying with Section 706 of the International Building Code and having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours. Opening protectives in horizontal exit walls shall also comply with Section 715 of the International Building Code. The horizontal exit separation shall extend vertically through all levels of the building unless floor assemblies have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours with no unprotected openings.

> ~~Exception: A fire-resistance rating is not required at horizontal exits between a building area and an above-grade pedestrian walkway constructed in accordance with Section 3104 of the International Building Code, provided that the distance between connected buildings is more than 20 feet (6096 mm).~~
> ~~Horizontal exit walls constructed as fire barriers shall be continuous from exterior wall to exterior wall so as to divide completely the floor served by the horizontal exit.~~

[B]Section 1023 Exterior Exit Ramps and Stairways of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

[B]1023.5 Location. Exterior exit ramps and stairways shall be located in accordance with Section ~~1023.3~~ 1024.3.

Chapter 14: Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 1411 Means of Egress of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

~~**[B] 1411.3 Stairway floor number signs.** Temporary stairway floor number signs shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of Section 1012.1.7.~~

Chapter 15: Flammable Finishes of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 1505 Dipping Operations of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

1505.4.1 Fixed fire-extinguishing equipment. An approved automatic fire-extinguishing system or dip-tank cover in accordance with Section ~~1505.7~~ 1505.3.4 shall be provided for the following dip tanks:

1. Dip tanks less than 150 gallons (568 L) in capacity or 10 square feet (0.93 m2) in liquid surface area.

2. Dip tanks containing a liquid with a flash point below 110°F (43°C) used in such manner that the liquid temperature could equal or be greater than its flash point from artificial or natural causes, and having both a capacity of more than 10 gallons (37.9 L) and a liquid surface area of more than 4 square feet (0.37 m2).

Chapter 18: Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 1805 Use and Handling of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

~~**1805.2.2.1 Protection of vessels.** Vessels containing HPM located in or connected to a workstation shall be protected from physical damage and shall not project from the workstation. Hazardous gas and liquid vessels located within a workstation shall be protected from seismic forces in an approved manner in accordance with the International Building Code. Protection for HPM compressed gases shall also comply with Chapter 30.~~

~~**1805.2.2.2 Drainage and containment for HPM liquids.** Each workstation utilizing HPM liquids shall have all of the following:~~

~~1. Drainage piping systems connected to a compatible system for disposition of such liquids.~~
~~2. The work surface provided with a slope or other means for directing spilled materials to the containment or drainage system.~~
~~3. An approved means of containing or directing spilled or leaked liquids to the drainage system.~~

~~**1805.2.2.3 Clearances.** Workstations where HPM is used shall be provided with horizontal servicing clearances of not less than 3 feet (914 mm) for electrical equipment,~~

~~gas cylinder connections and similar hazardous conditions. These clearances shall apply only to normal operational procedures and not to repair or maintenance-related work.~~

Chapter 22: Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 2206 General of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

2206.1 General. Storage of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Chapter 34 and this section. Above ground tanks are not to be used for storage or dispensing of fuls that are accessible to the public. Private and semi-private uses are permitted with primary tanks not to exceed 10,000 gallons individual or twenty thousand aggregate capacities. Storage and dispensing of motor fuels from above ground tanks shall be limited to private facilities only and shall not be accessible to the public. Primary tanks shall not exceed ten thousand (10,000) gallon individual or twenty thousand (20,000) gallon aggregate capacities.

Chapter 32: Cryogenic Fluids of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows

Section 3204 Storage of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended by adding a new paragraph 3204.3.1.1 as follows:

Section 3204.3.1.1 Storage of flammable cryogenic fluids. The storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited in all City of Frisco Zoning Districts except Industrial. The storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in Industrial Zoning Districts requires approval by the Fire Marshall.

Chapter 33: Explosives and Fireworks of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 3301 General of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3301.8.1.1 Mass-detonating explosives. The total net explosive weight of Division 1.1, 1.2 or 1.5 explosives shall be used. See Table 3304.5.2(2) 3304.5.2(1) or Table 3305.3 as appropriate.

Exception: When the TNT equivalence of the explosive material has been determined, the equivalence is allowed to be used to establish the net explosive weight.

3301.8.1.2 Nonmass-detonating explosives (excluding Division 1.4). Nonmass-detonating explosives shall be as follows:

1. Division 1.3 propellants. The total weight of the propellants alone shall be the net explosive weight. The net weight of propellant shall be used. See Table ~~3304.5.2(3)~~ 3304.5.2(2).

2. Combinations of bulk metal powder and pyrotechnic compositions. The sum of the net weights of metal powders and pyrotechnic compositions in the containers shall be the net explosive weight. See Table ~~3304.5.2(3)~~ 3304.5.2(2).

Tables 3301.8.1(1) Application Of Separation Distance (Q-D) Tables—Division 1.1, 1.2 And 1.5 Explosives, Table 3301.8.1(2) Application Of Separation Distance (Q-D) Tables—Division 1.3 Explosives and Table 3301.8.1(3) Application Of Separation Distance (Q-D) Tables—Division 1.4 Explosives of the 2006 International Fire Code are amended as follows:

TABLE 3301.8.1(1), Column 2 ("Magazine"), Column 6 ("Inhabited Building") and Column 8 ("Public Traffic Route"), Rows 2, 3, 4 and 5: Table ~~3304.5.2(2)~~ 3304.5.2(1) .

TABLE 3301.8.1(2), Column 2 ("Magazine"), Column 6 ("Inhabited Building" and Column 8 ("Public Traffic Route"), Rows 2, 3, 4 and 5: Table ~~3304.5.2(3)~~ 3304.5.2(2).

TABLE 3301.8.1(3), Column 2 ("Magazine"), Column 4 ("Operating Building"), Column 6("Inhabited Building") and Column 8 ("Public Traffic Route") in Rows 2, 3, 4 and 5: Table ~~3304.5.2(4)~~ 3304.5.2(3).

3301.8.1.3 Combinations of mass-detonating and nonmass-detonating explosives (excluding Division 1.4). Combination of mass-detonating and nonmass-detonating explosives shall be as follows:

1. When Division 1.1 and 1.2 explosives are located in the same site, determine the distance for the total quantity considered first as 1.1 and then as 1.2. The required distance is the greater of the two. When the Division 1.1 requirements are controlling and the TNT equivalence of the 1.2 is known, the TNT equivalent weight of the 1.2 items shall be allowed to be added to the total explosive weight of Division 1.1 items to determine the net explosive weight for Division 1.1 distance determination. See Table ~~3304.5.2(3)~~ 3304.5.2(2) or Table 3305.3 as appropriate.

2. When Division 1.1 and 1.3 explosives are located in the same site, determine the distances for the total quantity considered first as 1.1 and then as 1.3. The required distance is the greater of the two. When the Division 1.1 requirements are controlling and the TNT equivalence of the 1.3 is known, the TNT equivalent weight of the 1.3 items shall be allowed to be added to the total explosive weight of Division 1.1 items to determine the net explosive weight for Division 1.1 distance determination. See Table ~~3304.5.2(2)~~ 3304.5.2.1(1), ~~3304.5.2(3)~~ 3304.5.2(2) or 3305.3, as appropriate.

3. When Division 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 explosives are located in the same site, determine the distances for the total quantity considered first as 1.1, next as 1.2 and finally as 1.3. The required distance is the greatest of the three. As

allowed by paragraphs 1 and 2 above, TNT equivalent weights for 1.2 and 1.3 items are allowed to be used to determine the net weight of explosives for Division 1.1 distance determination. Table ~~3304.5.2(2)~~ 3304.5.2(1) or 3305.3 shall be used when TNT equivalency is used to establish the net explosive weight.

4. For composite pyrotechnic items Division 1.1 and Division 1.3, the sum of the net weights of the pyrotechnic composition and the explosives involved shall be used. See Tables ~~3304.5.2(2)~~ 3304.5.2(1) and ~~3304.5.2(3)~~ 3304.5.2(2).

Table 3304.5.2(1) American Table Of Distances For Storage Of Explosives As Approved By The Institute Of Makers Of Explosives And Revised June 1991 of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Table 3304.5.2(1), For Row "Pounds over 500"/"Pounds not over 600", Column 3: ~~240~~ 340

Section 3306 Small Arms Ammunition of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3306.5.2.3 Small arms primers. Commercial stocks of small arms primers shall be stored as follows:

1. ~~Quantities exceeding 20 pounds (9 kg), but not exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg) shall be stored in portable wooden boxes having walls of at least 1 inch (25 mm) nominal thickness.~~ Quantities not to exceed 750,000 small arms primers stored in a building shall be arranged such that not more than 100,000 small arms primers are stored in any one pile and piles are at least 15 feet (4572 mm) apart.

Remainder of Section to remain unchanged.

Chapter 34: Flammable and Combustible Liquids of the 2006 International Building Code is amended as follows:

Section 3404 Storage of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3404.2.9.5.1 Storage of Class I and Class II Liquids. The storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings must be approved by the Fire Marshall and comply with applicable state law.

3404.3.2 Liquid storage cabinets. Where other sections of this code require that liquid containers be stored in storage cabinets, such cabinets and storage shall be in accordance with Sections 3404.3.2.1 through ~~3404.3.2.3~~ 3404.3.2.2.

Section 3406 Special Operations of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3406.2.4.5 Storage of Class I and Class II Liquids. The storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks must be approved by the Fire Marshall and comply with applicable state law.

3406.3 Oil and Gas Drilling Regulations.

3406.3.1 Purpose. The exploration, development, and production of oil and gas in the City is an activity that necessitates reasonable regulation to ensure that all property owners, mineral and otherwise, have the right to peaceably enjoy their property and its benefits and revenues. It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this section to establish reasonable and uniform limitations, safeguards, and regulations for present and future operations related to the exploring, drilling, developing, producing, transporting, and storing of oil and gas and other substances produced in association with oil and gas within the corporate City limits, and to the extent allowed or may be allowed by state law, the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction or portions thereof ("ETJ"), to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the public; protect the quality of the natural and built environment; accomplish the orderly and practical production of available mineral, oil, and gas resources; and minimize the potential impact to property and mineral rights owners.

3406.3.2 Definitions.

Abandonment means "abandonment" as used defined by the Texas Railroad Commission and includes the plugging of the well and the restoration of any well site as required by this section.

Blowout preventer means a mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic or other device or combination of such devices secured to the top of a well casing, including valves, fittings and control mechanisms connected therewith, which can be closed around the drill pipe, or other tubular goods which completely close the top of the casing and are designed for preventing blowouts.

Building means any structure intended for shelter, occupancy, housing or enclosure for persons, animals, or chattel. When separated by dividing walls without openings, each portion of such structure so separated shall be deemed a separate building.

Cathodic protection means an electrochemical corrosion control technique accomplished by applying a direct current to the structure that causes the structure potential to change from the corrosion potential to a protective potential in the immunity region. The required cathodic protection current is supplied by sacrificial anode materials or by an impressed current system.

City means the City of Frisco, Texas.

City Attorney means the City Attorney of the City.

City Code means the Code of Ordinances of the City.

Commission means the Texas Railroad Commission.

Completion of drilling, re-drilling and/or re-working means the date the work is completed for the drilling, re-drilling or re-working and the crew is released by completing their work or contract or by their employer.

Derrick means any portable framework, tower, mast and/or structure which is required or used in connection with drilling or re-working a well for the production of oil and/or gas.

Drilling means digging or boring a new well for the purpose of exploring for, developing or producing oil and/or gas or other hydrocarbons, or for the purpose of injecting oil, gas, water or any other fluid or substance into the earth.

Drilling equipment means the derrick, together with all parts of and appurtenances to such structure, every piece of apparatus, machinery or equipment used or erected or maintained for use in connection with drilling.

Drill site means the premises used during the drilling or re-working of a well or wells located there and subsequent life of a well or wells or any associated operation.

Exploration means geologic or geophysical activities, including seismic surveys, related to the search for oil and/or gas or other subsurface hydrocarbons.

Fire Department means the Fire Department of the City.

Floodplain means any property within the limits as delineated by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) of the 100-year flood plain or as amended by an engineering flood study of the ultimate developed conditions prior to any reclamation.

Gas means any fluid, either combustible or noncombustible, which is produced in a natural state from the earth and which maintains a gaseous or rarefied state at standard temperature and pressure conditions and/or the gaseous components or vapors occurring in or derived from petroleum or natural gas.

Gas well means the area used for development and production and all operational activities associated with oil and gas for any well drilled, to be drilled, or used for

the intended or actual production of natural gas, or a well classified as a gas well under the laws of the State of Texas. Any well drilled, to be drilled, or used for the intended or actual production of natural gas.

Oil well means the area used for development and production and all operational activities associated with oil and gas for any well drilled, to be drilled, or used for the intended or actual production of oil, or a well classified as an oil well under the laws of the State of Texas. Any well drilled, to be drilled, or used for the intended or actual production of natural gas.

Operation site means the area used for development and production and all operational activities associated with oil and gas after drilling activities are complete.

Operator means, for each well, the person listed on the Railroad Commission Form W-1 or Form P-4 for an oil and gas well that is, or will be, actually in charge and in control of drilling, maintaining, operating, pumping or controlling any well, including, without limitation, a unit operator. If the operator, as herein defined, is not the lessee under an oil and gas lease of any premises affected by the provisions of this section, then such lessee shall also be deemed to be an operator. In the event that there is no oil and gas lease relating to any premises affected by this section, the owner of the fee mineral estate in the premises shall be deemed an operator.

Permit means any written license granted by the City for the exploration, development, and production of oil and/or gas wells issued pursuant to rules and regulations of this Section.

Person means both the singular and the plural and means a natural person, a corporation, association, guardian, partnership, receiver, trustee, administrator, executor, and fiduciary or representative of any kind.

Practicable means available and capable of being done after taking into consideration existing technology, cost, and logistics in light of the overall purpose of the activity.

Re-drill means re-completion of an existing well by deepening or sidetrack operations extending more than one hundred fifty (150) feet from the existing well bore.

Re-working means re-completion or re-entry of existing well within the existing bore hole or by deepening or sidetrack operations which do not extend more than one hundred fifty (150) feet from the existing well bore, or replacement of well liners or casings.

Right-of-way means public rights-of-way including streets, easements and other property that is dedicated to the use and benefit of the public.

Street means any dedicated public thoroughfare that affords a means of access to abutting property.

Tank means a container, covered or uncovered, used in conjunction with the drilling or production of oil and/or gas or other hydrocarbons for holding or storing fluids.

Technical advisor means such person(s) familiar with and educated in the oil and gas industry or the law as it relates to oil and gas matters who may be retained from time to time by the City.

Well means a hole or holes, bore or bores, to any horizon, formation, or strata for the purpose of producing oil, gas, liquid hydrocarbon, brine water, or sulphur water, or for use as an injection well for secondary recovery, disposal or production of oil, gas, or other hydrocarbons from the earth or a classified as a well under the laws of the State of Texas.any well drilled, to be drilled, or used for the intended or actual production of natural gas.

All technical industry words or phrases related to the drilling and production of oil and gas wells not specifically defined in this section shall have the meanings customarily attributable thereto by prudent and reasonable oil and gas industry operators. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

3406.3.3 Oversight.

3406.3.3.1 The City Fire Marshall or his/her designee shall be designated as the Oil and Gas Inspector to enforce, directly or through additional appointed staff, the provisions of this section. The Fire Marshall or his/her designee, herein referred to as "Inspector", shall have the authority to issue any orders or directives required to carry out the intent and purpose of this section and its particular provisions. Failure of any person to comply with any such order or directive shall constitute a violation of this section.

3406.3.3.2 The Inspector shall have permitted and unlimited access to enter and inspect any premises covered by the provisions of this section to determine compliance with the provisions of this section and all applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards, or directives of the state. Failure of any

person to permit access to the Inspector shall constitute a violation of this section.

3406.3.3.3 The Inspector shall photograph the proposed drilling site, leased property, and adjacent roads, alleys, public utilities and right-of-ways prior to any drilling, onsite activity, or disturbance of the land.

3406.3.3.4 The Inspector shall conduct periodic inspections at least once per year of all wells covered by the provisions of this section to determine that the wells are operating in accordance within proper safety parameters as set out in this section and all regulations of the Commission.

3406.3.3.5 The Inspector shall have the authority to request and receive any records, including any records sent to the Commission, logs, reports and the like, relating to the status or condition of any permitted well. Failure of any person to provide any such requested materials shall be deemed a violation of this section.

3406.3.3.6 The City may from time to time employ a technical advisor or advisors who are experienced and educated in the oil and gas industry or the law as it pertains to oil and gas matters. The function of such advisor(s) shall be to advise, counsel or represent the City on such matters relating to oil and gas operations within the City or its ETJ as the City may want or require and the effect thereof, both present and future, on the health, welfare, comfort and safety of the citizens of the City. In the event such technical advisor(s) is employed for the purpose of advising, counseling or representing the City relative to an operator's unique and particular set of circumstances, case or request relating to this section, then the cost for fees or charges assessed pursuant to this section shall be borne entirely by the operator. Prior to the employment of a technical advisor, the City shall inform the operator of the intended scope of work and the estimated costs and expenses. The employment of a technical advisor shall be approved by the City Council.

3406.3.3.7 In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations made by the Inspector relative to the application and interpretation of this section, the Planning and Zoning Commission is hereby appointed as the Oil and Gas Board of Appeals hereto referred to as the Board. The Board shall have and exercise the authority to hear and determine appeals where it is alleged there is error or abuse of discretion regarding the issuance of a permit or the revocation of suspension of any permit issued hereunder, and as provided by this section. The Board does not have the authority to grant a use that is either prohibited or denied.

3406.3.3.8 If an operator (or its officers, employees, agents, contractors, or representatives) fails to comply with any requirement of a permit

(including any requirement incorporated by reference as part of the permit), the Inspector shall give written notice to the operator specifying the nature of the failure and giving the operator a reasonable time to cure, taking into consideration the nature and extent of the failure, the extent of the efforts required to cure, and the potential impact on the health, safety, and welfare of the community and potential negative impacts upon the surrounding environment. In no event, however, shall the cure period take more than thirty (30) calendar days. An immediate response to cure shall take place if the failure presents a risk of imminent destruction of property or injury to persons.

3406.3.3.9 If the operator fails to correct the noncompliance within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice, the Inspector may suspend or revoke the permit pursuant to the provisions of this section.

3406.3.3.10 No person shall carry on any operations performed under the terms of the permit issued under this section during any period of any permit suspension or revocation or pending a review of the decision or order of the City in suspending or revoking the permit. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent the necessary, diligent and bona fide efforts to cure and remedy the default or violation for which the suspension or revocation of the permit was ordered for the safety of persons or as required by the Commission.

3406.3.3.11 If the operator does not cure the noncompliance within the time specified in this section, the Inspector, upon written notice to the operator, may notify the Commission and request that the Commission take any appropriate action.

3406.3.3.12 An operator may file an appeal to the Board within thirty (30) days of the suspension.

3406.3.3.13 If an application for a permit is denied by the Inspector, nothing herein contained shall prevent a new permit application from being submitted to the Inspector for the same well.

3406.3.3.14 The operator shall notify the Inspector of any changes to the following information within seven (7) business days after the change occurs:

- The name, address, and phone number of the operator;
- The name, address, and phone number of the person designated to receive notices from the City (which person must be a resident of Texas that can be served in person or by registered or certified mail); and

- The operator's emergency action response plan (including "drive-to-maps" from public rights-of-way to each drill site).

3406.3.3.15 The operator shall notify the Inspector of any change to the name, address, and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person(s) with supervisory authority over drilling or operations activities within one (1) business day.

3406.3.3.16 Permits may not be transferred from one operator to another without prior City approval. In order to transfer a permit to a new operator, the City must be supplied with all appropriate fees as well as the transfer of operator forms as supplied to the Commission and new insurance certificates.

3406.3.3.17 The operator shall immediately notify the Inspector of any incident resulting in product loss from a hydrocarbon storage facility or pipeline facility, blowout, fire, explosion, incident resulting in injury, death, or property damage, or any other significant incidents as defined by the Commission.

3406.3.3.18 A written report, containing a brief summary of the incident, shall be submitted by the operator to the Inspector by 5:00 p.m. on the first business day of the City following the incident.

3406.3.3.19 A follow-up report shall be submitted by the operator to the Inspector within thirty (30) days following the incident. The operator responsible for the follow-up incident report shall include the following information:

- Operator/applicant name, phone number, address, and, if possible, email address.
- Description of the incident, including, but not limited to, the time, date, location, and cause of the event.
- Duration of the incident, that is, when it began and when it terminated to the degree that it no longer constituted a hazard to the health, safety, and wellbeing of persons or property, regardless of the distance or separation from the place of incident.
- How the incident was brought under control and/or remedied.
- A full and complete description of the type of intercompany investigation or other investigation or inquiry that was made concerning the incident, the findings or results of such inquiry

or investigation, and the action taken as a result of the findings and inquiry concerning the prevention of the existence of future hazards.

- Signed and dated by the person responsible for such report.

3406.3.3.20 The operator shall provide a copy of any "incident reports", citations, or written complaints submitted to the Commission within thirty (30) days after the operator has notice of the existence of such reports or complaints. This shall include, but not limited to, notification of any reportable quantity releases of oil, natural gas, and/or associated minerals, chemicals, or solid and/or liquid wastes, pursuant to regulatory requirements established by the Commission, and notification to the Inspector of any fire, and/or equipment strikes by lightning.

3406.3.3.21 Any person who intends to re-work a permitted well using a drilling rig, to fracture stimulate a permitted well shall give written notice to the Inspector no less then forty eight (48) hours before the activities begin. The notice must identify where the activities will be conducted and must describe the activities in detail, including whether perforating devices will be used, the duration of the activities and the time the activities will be conducted. The notice must also provide the address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person conducting the activities. The person conducting the activities will post a sign on the property giving the public notice of the activities, including the name, address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person conducting the activities.

3406.3.3.22 Beginning on December 31 after each well is completed, and continuing on each December 31 thereafter until the operator notifies the Inspector that the well has been abandoned and the site restored, the operator shall submit a written report to the Inspector identifying any changes to the information that was included in the application for the applicable permit that have not been previously reported to the City.

3406.3.3.23 The Inspector may, in his/her sole discretion, require the well operator to perform a soil contamination assessment paid for by the operator within thirty (30) days once drilling operations have been completed.

3406.3.4 Permitting.

3406.3.4.1 A person desiring to engage and/or operate in oil and/or gas production activities shall apply for and obtain a permit under this section. It shall be unlawful for any person acting either for himself or acting as agent, employee, independent contractor, or servant for any person to drill any well, assist in any way in the site preparation, re-working, drilling, re-

drilling, deepening, re-entering, activating, converting, operation, construction of rigs or tank batteries, fracturing, and pressurizing or conduct any activity related to the production of oil and/or gas without first obtaining a permit issued by the City in accordance with this Ordinance.

3406.3.4.2 A permit shall constitute the authority for drilling, activating, operation, construction of rigs or tank batteries, stimulation, fracturing, pressurizing, production enhancement, production gathering or production maintenance, repair, re-working, testing, plugging and abandonment and/or any other activity associated with mineral exploration at the site of the well identified in the permit. A separate permit is required for each well.

3406.3.4.3 An operator shall obtain a new permit in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance if the operator is re-entering and drilling an abandoned well.

3406.3.4.4 An operator shall obtain a new permit in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance for the purpose of re-drilling, deepening or converting to a depth or use other than set forth in the current permit.

3406.3.4.5 A permit is not required for seismic surveys. The operator conducting the seismic survey, however, shall provide notice to the Inspector no less than twenty four (24) hours prior to the commencement of any seismic survey activities on site, and therein shall provide the following information:

- Operator/applicant name, phone number, address, and, if possible, email address; if the operator is a corporation, the state of incorporation, and if the operator is a partnership, the names and addresses of the general partners shall be provided.
- Location of seismic survey.
- Date and time the seismic survey will be conducted.
- Detailed explanation of the seismic survey method to be used on site.
- Date and time the seismic survey will be completed.

3406.3.4.6 Notice to the Inspector of a seismic survey only provides the City with fair notice that a seismic survey will be performed, and shall not constitute fair notice that drilling or other oil and/or gas operations or activities will occur. A permit shall not be required to fracture stimulate a

permitted well after initial completion. The operator conducting the activities shall give written notice to the Inspector no less then forty eight (48) hours before the activities begin, and therein shall provide the following information:

- Location of where the activities will be conducted.
- Date and time the activities will be conducted.
- Description of the activities in detail.
- The duration of the activities and the time the activities will be conducted.
- The address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person conducting the activities.
- The person conducting the activities will post a sign on the property giving the public notice of the activities, including the name, address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person conducting the activities.

3406.3.4.7 A permit shall automatically terminate if drilling is not commenced within sixty-two (62) months from the date of the issuance of the permit. The Inspector may review the Permit at anytime in light of changing development in the area of the proposed well location and implement a termination notice which will terminate the Permit if drilling is not commenced within sixty (60) days from the date of notification.

3406.3.4.8 The permits required by this Ordinance are in addition to and are not in lieu of any permit that may be required by any other provision by the City or by any other governmental agency.

3406.3.4.9 No permit shall be issued for any well to be drilled that is in non-compliance with any standard, provision, procedure and/or recommendation detailed under any current City ordinances.

3406.3.4.10 No permit shall be issued to any operator who is in non-compliance with any standard, provision, procedure and/or recommendation detailed under any current City ordinances.

3406.3.4.11 No permit shall be issued to any operator who has not paid outstanding fees or fines owed to the City.

3406.3.4.12 No additional permit or filing fees shall be required for any wells existing and approved by the City on the effective date of this

section or any wells in existence or on any wells on which drilling has commenced on land annexed into the City after the effective date of this section.

3406.3.4.13 By acceptance of any permit issued pursuant to this section, the operator expressly stipulates and agrees to be bound by and comply with the provisions of this section. The terms of this section shall be deemed to be incorporated in any permit issued pursuant to this section with the same force and effect as if this section was set forth verbatim in such permit.

3406.3.5 Application.

3406.3.5.1 Every application for an oil and gas well permit issued pursuant to this section shall be in writing signed by the operator, or some person duly authorized to sign on his or her behalf, and filed with the oil and gas inspector.

3406.3.5.2 The application shall include the following information about the project. Any expansion or change in operations will require a different permit and shall be considered a different project. An application shall not be filed by City staff, considered complete or be considered to give the City notice of the project to be undertaken by the applicant until all of the following information is provided to the City, along with any applicable fees ("complete application"):

a. The date of the application.

b. An accurate legal description of the lease property or property to be used for the oil and/or gas operation, the parcel, and the production unit and name of the geologic formation as used by the Commission. Property recorded by plat should reference subdivision, block, and lot numbers, as applicable.

c. Proposed well name.

d. Exact and correct acreage of the proposed drill site.

e. Surface property owner name(s), phone number(s), address(es), and, if possible, email address(es).

f. Mineral lessee name, phone number, address, and, if possible, email address.

g. Mineral owner name, phone number, address, and, if possible, email address.

h. Operator/applicant name, phone number, address, and, if possible, email address. If the operator is a corporation or other entity that is not a partnership, the state of incorporation or formation and the names and addresses of the registered agent shall be provided. If the operator is a partnership, the state of formation and the names and addresses of the general partner(s) shall be provided (if the general partner is an entity, the information required to be provided for entities shall also be provided).

i. Name, phone number, address, and, if possible, email address of the individual designated to receive notice in addition to the registered agent or general partner, if any.

j. Name of representative with supervisory authority over all oil and/or gas operation site activities and a twenty-four-hour phone number.

k. Name, address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person to be notified in case of an emergency.

l. Location and description of all improvements and structures within one thousand (1000) feet of the proposed drill site.

m. Owner's name and address of each parcel of property within one thousand (1000) feet of the proposed drill site.

n. Map identifying all fresh water wells within one thousand (1000) feet of the proposed drill site.

o. Map showing proposed transportation route and road for equipment, chemicals or waste products used or produced by the oil and/or gas operation.

p. A site plan of the proposed operation site showing the location of all improvements and equipment, including the location of the proposed well and other facilities, including, but not limited to, tanks, pipelines, compressors, separators, and storage tanks as well as details to the projected location of the major components of the drilling site, lease line and property lines, impacted vegetation, floodplains, topographic contours, creeks and other topographic

features, adjacent buildings and other structures, temporary and permanent fencing and landscaping and the measured distance from the well site to these major components. In addition, the site plan must conform to all relevant standards and requirements described in the City's Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance No. 00-11-01, as it exists or may be amended (the "CZO").

q. Provide typical well site schematics showing layout during and upon completion of drilling.

r. A tree survey prepared pursuant to the City's current tree preservation ordinances and requirements, including but not limited to those located in the CZO, in any case where trees are present within the drill site.

s. Copies of all reports required by the Commission, specifically, including a copy of the approved Railroad Commission Form W-1 and/or P-4.

t. A copy of the approved Commission permit to drill together including attachments and survey plats that are applicable to the drill and/or operation sites.

u. A copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan as required by the Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

v. A copy of the Notice of Intent as filed with the EPA shall be submitted to the Inspector within seven (7) business days prior to the commencement of any onsite activity.

w. A copy of the determination by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality of the depth of useable quality ground water.

x. A determination, by a qualified environmental scientist qualified to delineate wetlands, of the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S., and an indication of the location of any jurisdictional wetlands. If waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands are impacted then a permit must be requested from the Fort Worth district, Army Corp of Engineers.

y. A signed road repair and maintenance agreement supplied by the City that provides that the lease holder or operator of the drilling operation shall repair, at his/her/its own expense, any damage to public roads, streets, or highways, caused by the use of heavy vehicles for any activity associated with the preparation, drilling, production, and operation of oil and/or gas wells ("road maintenance agreement").

z. An erosion control plan that identifies and indicates the proposed methods of erosion control and complies with all local, State and Federal requirements.

aa. A restoration plan prepared by a team of restoration professionals, to include but not limited to a professional engineer, hydrologist and biologist; and submitted to the City for approval. Funds for the cost of restoration must be in escrow.

bb. A copy of the hazardous materials management plan as required by the City's Fire Marshal's office. In addition to the hazardous materials management plan, all material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for all hazardous materials stored, transported, and/or temporarily used on the drilling site shall be provided to the Inspector.

cc. A copy of the emergency response plan as required by the City's Fire Marshal's office.

dd. A description of public utilities required during drilling and operation.

ee. A description of water source to be used during drilling.

ff. Evidence of insurance and security requirements under this section.

gg. A statement, under oath, signed by the operator, or designated representative, that the information submitted with the application is, to the best knowledge and belief of the operator or designated representative, true and correct.

hh. All required application and well permit fees.

The Inspector, within thirty (30) days after receiving a complete application and remittance of all fees, insurance, and security per the requirements of this section, shall review and approve or disapprove the application. Every application that is disapproved shall also be considered expired as of the date of disapproval. If an incomplete application is received by the Inspector, the Inspector shall send a notice to the applicant within ten (10) days of receipt thereof stating the information needed for the application to be complete and notifying the applicant that the application shall expire forty-five (45) days after the date it was filed if the information required to make it complete is not received.

3406.3.6 Amended Application.

Amended Permits may be submitted for with proposed changes with all requirements met to be approved or disapproved within thirty (30) days.

3406.3.7 Fracture Stimulation Requirements.

Any person who intends to re-work a permitted well using a drilling rig, to fracture stimulate a permitted well after initial completion shall give written notice to the oil and gas inspector no less then forty eight (48) hours before the activities begin. The notice must identify where the activities will be conducted and must describe the activities in detail, including whether explosive charges will be used, the duration of the activities and the time the activities will be conducted. The notice must also provide the address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person conducting the activities. If requested by the oil and gas inspector, the person conducting the activities will post a sign on the property giving the public notice of the activities, including the name, address and twenty-four-hour phone number of the person conducting the activities.

Chapter 36: Flammable Solids of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 3606 Magnesium of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3606.1 General. Storage, use, handling and processing of magnesium, including the pure metal and alloys of which the major part is magnesium, shall be in accordance with Chapter 27 and Sections 3602.2 through ~~3606.8~~ 3605.8.

Chapter 38: Liquefied Petroleum Gases of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

Section 3804 Location of Containers of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

3804.2 Storage. The storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas to Industrial Zoning Districts within the City of Frisco and as required by the Fire Marshall.

Section 3809 Storage of Portable LP-Gas Containers Awaiting Use Or Resale of the 2006 International Building Code is amended as follows:

~~**3809.14 Alternative location and protection of storage.** Containers located outside of buildings shall not be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of any exit access doors, exits, stairways or in areas normally used, or intended to be used, as a means of egress.~~

~~**3809.15**~~ **3809.14 Alternative location and protection of storage.** Where the provisions of Sections 3809.12 and 3809.13 are impractical at construction sites, or at buildings or structures undergoing major renovation or repairs, the storage of containers shall be as required by the fire code official.

Chapter 45: Referenced Standards of the 2006 International Fire Code is amended as follows:

ASME — The American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Three Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990

Standard Reference Number	Title	Referenced in code Section number
A13.1—96 (Reaffirmed 2002)	Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems	2609.3, 2703.2.2.1, 3003.4.2, 3203.4.5, 3403.5.2

UL — Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

Standard Reference Number number	Title	Referenced in code Section
268—96	~~Control Units for Fire Protective~~ Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Signaling Systems—with Revisions through October 2003	907.2.6.2

SECTION 5: Texas Accessibility Standards. At a minimum, visual signal appliances must be provided in restrooms and any other general usage areas (e.g., meeting rooms and break rooms), hallways, lobbies, and any other area for common use. If emergency warning systems are provided, then they shall include both audible alarms and visual alarms.

SECTION 6: Controlled Intersection Emergency Systems. All traffic-controlled intersections installed in Frisco shall be equipped with a device that is compatible with the 3M Opticom Priority Control System. All Optical detectors shall be mounted at or near the intersection that permits a direct, unobstructed line-of-sight to the oncoming vehicle. Card racks and phase selectors must be mounted in traffic control cabinets.

SECTION 7: Penalty Provision. Any person, firm, corporation or business entity violating this Ordinance or any provision of Frisco Ordinance No. 00-02-13, or as amended, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00). Each continuing day's violation under this Ordinance shall constitute a separate offense. The penal provisions imposed under this Ordinance shall not preclude Frisco from filing suit to enjoin the violation. Frisco retains all legal rights and remedies available to it pursuant to local, state and federal law.

SECTON 8: Savings/Repealing Clause. All provisions of any ordinance in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent they are in conflict; but such repeal shall not abate any pending prosecution from being commenced for any violation if occurring prior to the repeal of the ordinance. Any remaining portions of said ordinances shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 9: Severability. Should a court of competent jurisdiction declare any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance unconstitutional or invalid, it is expressly provided that any and all remaining portions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect. Frisco hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, and phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 10: Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective from and after its adoption and publication as required by the City Charter and by law.

DULY PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FRISCO, TEXAS, on this 21st day of April 2008.

MIKE SIMPSON, Mayor

ATTESTED AND CORRECTLY RECORDED:

NAN PARKER,
City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Abernathy, Roeder, Boyd & Joplin P.C.
CLAIRE E. SWANN
City Attorneys

Date(s) of Publication: April 04 & 11, 2008, Frisco Enterprise